

MARCH, 1901.

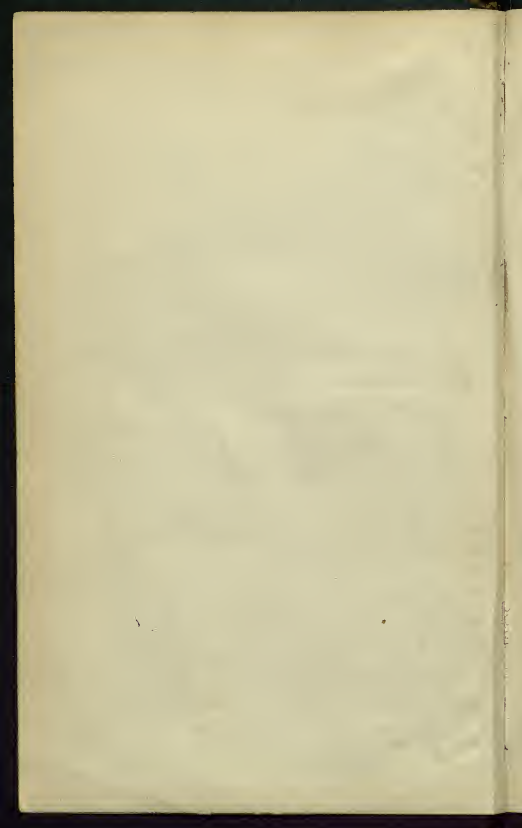


The  
**Hartley College**  
**Magazine.**

VOL. XI. NO. 1.



Price 6d. 





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VOL. I.]

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Editorial.

ON February 27th, a General College Meeting determined by a unanimous resolution to start a Magazine. It was decided that the General Editor should be a member of the Staff, and that the different sections of the College should each choose two representatives to serve upon the Committee, power being given to add to its members by co-option. The Editor having been appointed, it was left to the Committee to make further preliminary arrangements.

On March 6th, the Committee assembled and elected a Treasurer and Secretary. It was resolved to publish once a Term in the first instance, and to issue the first number without delay. The size of the Magazine, colour of cover, title, price, and general character of the contents were next discussed, and agreed upon. The result of the deliberations may be seen in the first number of "The Hartley College Magazine."

It must not be supposed that there is any intention of allowing the cover to continue in its present condition of plainness. Without doing violence to the ideal of "plain living and high thinking," to which we hope all members of the College aspire, it is intended shortly to have a design that shall be in all respects worthy of the College. Mr. J. D. Haysom has generously offered a prize of £1 1s. for the best design for the front cover, to be competed for by any student of the College, and our best thanks are due to him for his kindness. Full particulars and conditions as to the competition will be announced shortly. It is also hoped that the time is not distant when illustrations will be introduced. In these respects we are fortunate in having the co-operation of Professor Schröder and the Art Students, and with their assistance it should not be difficult to maintain a high standard from the artistic point of view.

The event of the Term has been the Distribution of Prizes on February 28th. There seems to be a very general opinion that it was unusually successful. Full particulars of the proceedings will be found on another page. The general arrangements for this and the two succeeding days were made by a Sub-Committee appointed by the Council, consisting of Dr. Eliot, Mr. Rooper, and the Principal.

On the following evening a Soirée was given by the Members of the Council. It proved to be so popular an innovation that we hope it will be continued as an annual event. An excellent programme of music was rendered, and the singing of Master Montague Phillips (pupil of Mr. D. R. Tann), will not soon be forgotten by the guests. The College Buildings and Laboratories were thrown open; the many interesting experiments and exhibits that were on view are described in another column. There were also short lectures with Lantern Demonstrations on Astronomical Phenomena by Mr. Jackson, and on Anatomical subjects by Dr. Purvis. The tastes of all were catered for, and for once the Council Chamber was given over to the votaries of the weed. By the extension of the festivities to a second day, an opportunity was offered to those interested in the College to examine the Lecture Rooms and Laboratories at leisure, and to form an opinion for themselves on the life and work of the College.

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On February 8th (one week after that magnificent pageant which marked the end of the days of our late Queen), Mr. Hearnshaw delivered a Public Lecture in the hall on "Queen Victoria and Her Reign." A large audience assembled, and greatly enjoyed the lecturer's able appreciation of both the internal and Imperial progress which marked the reign, and of the Queen's own influence upon the era.

On March 8th Mr. Hearnshaw favoured the Literary and Debating Society with a Lecture on "Tennyson's Message to his Age." We are indebted to the Secretary for an excellent report of the lecture, which is worthy of careful study.

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Under the auspices of the Geographical Society a lecture was given on February 1st, in the Hall, by Mr. A. T. Simmons, B.Sc. The lecture was of peculiar interest because the lecturer is an old student of the College, who has attained distinction as a teacher of science, and as a writer of text-books on different branches of the subject. The chair was taken by Mr. Rooper, H.M.I., who spoke in high terms of Mr. Simmons' ability as a teacher. A large audience assembled, and thoroughly enjoyed the "Visit to a Chalk Pit." A full report of the lecture may be found in the local Press.

The current number of the "Philosophical Magazine," contains a paper on some "Magnetic Properties of an Alloy of Iron and Aluminium." It is an account of work undertaken by Dr. Richardson and one of the students of University College, Nottingham. We hope that during the next few years many investigations will be carried on in our own Laboratories by advanced students under the direction of Dr. Richardson and other Professors, and that this paper is the forerunner of many similar ones, which will record the results of original scientific work undertaken at the Hartley College.

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We desire to take the first opportunity afforded of offering to Miss Aubrey, Miss Ventham, and Mr. Spooner, our hearty congratulations upon their success at the last B.A. Examination of the University of London.

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It has been suggested that the Magazine should contain an "Old Students' Column." In this way a valuable bond of union between the past and present may be formed. It is hoped that those who have been formerly associated with the College will rally to our support in large numbers by becoming subscribers or contributors to the Magazine. The Editor will welcome especially any item of news with regard to the doings of old students, some of whom we know have passed through the South African Campaign, whilst others are winning distinction in London Hospitals. Amongst the latter, we may remind our readers, is Mr. H. E. Corbin, who obtained his B.Sc. whilst a student here, and was recently placed first in First Class Honours in Organic Chemistry at the Intermediate M.B. Examination, winning the Gold Medal.

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Last Term witnessed the foundation of the Engineering Society, and no feature of our college life during the last few months has been more pleasing than the success of the youngest of its Societies. It has flourished like a young tree planted in fruitful soil. The Engineering Soirée, held in the middle of February, when Mr. Lemon, M.I.C.E., read a valuable paper, could not have passed off more happily. The visitors seemed to be much impressed by the progress and evident efficiency of the Department. The leading Engineers of the district are lending their aid, and the value of the Society seems to be already recognized. Frequent meetings are held, and there has been a constant succession of good papers on Engineering subjects followed by interesting discussions not wholly devoid of humour.

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The Choral Society has had a successful season. In addition to holding practices, the committee have helped in another way

to keep alive the social life of the College. Its "At Homes" have proved attractive, the average attendance numbering about 80. Here those members of the Society, who are desirous of showing their musical ability have an opportunity of doing so, while they at the same time contribute to the pleasure of their fellow students.

Another feature which the Committee hope to include in their programme next Session is a lecture on some great musical composer, with examples of his work.

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The Debating Society will assemble for the last time this Session on March 29th, when the claims of Oliver Cromwell to the admiration of his countrymen, will be considered. Some members have been studying the subject carefully, and an excellent debate is anticipated. The previous meetings of the Session have been well attended, and the discussions animated and full of interest.

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Rumours are abroad of an approaching tournament between the staff and the students. Unlike those of the age of chivalry the fair lady may accompany her gallant champion to the lists, there to share his toils. The chief weapon of offence is a spherical orb, felt covered, which is propelled through space with great velocity and has been known to sting. For defence they will use a shield of curious construction which is sometimes manipulated so dexterously that the orb returns to the point from which it started with more accuracy than the boomerang. The shield may be of various shapes; it is bounded by a wooden frame, whose shape has not yet been defined. For the rest it consists of gut threaded like a spider's web, and when new, may be used as a Hygrometer. Interposing his shield between his face and the foe a combatant may leisurely survey the tactics of his opponents without danger of injury.

#### DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.

THE Conversazione and Distribution of Prizes was this year of a very special interest and importance, many new features being introduced in the evening's proceedings. Members of the Borough Council came officially to support the Members of the College Council, and the Mayor of Southampton distributed the prizes. The presence of these gentlemen on the platform, and the unusually large number of visitors in the hall presaged well for the future, and seemed to shew that the College is at length arousing some of the interest which it has long sought from a not too sympathetic town.

The importance of the function was further increased by the fact that all the various sections of the College received their prizes on this occasion, instead of only some of the departments as in former years.

The College itself was very effectively decorated, the patriotic element especially being evinced in the lavish display of national flags which completely transformed the appearance of the central hall and corridors. The proceedings commenced with the first part of an excellent programme of music arranged by Mr. G. Leake, Mus. Bac., F.R.C.O., which comprised piano solos by Mr. Leake, songs by Mr. Gibbings, violin solos by Mr. Long, and part songs by the College Choral Society.

At 8.30 p.m. the Principal and Staff of the College, the Mayor and Chairman of the Council, with members of the Borough and College Councils, and other public bodies, entered the hall by the East door, and passing in procession through the hall, ascended and took their seats on the platform. The robes of office of the Mayor and Councillors, and the academic costumes of the Professors and others with their gowns and hoods of varying hues produced a most imposing and picturesque effect.

Dr. Richardson, who as Principal of the College, occupied the chair, said that the Chairman of the Council, Dr. Eliot, who was always to the fore where work had to be done, had kindly consented to relieve him of the duty of presiding. He had therefore much pleasure in calling upon Dr. Eliot to take the chair.

Dr. Eliot assenting to the request, said that it was with great pleasure that he took the chair. He first made reference to the great loss which the country had sustained since their last distribution of prizes, in the death of Queen Victoria, and alluded to the hopes which the Council had entertained of obtaining from her late Majesty a Royal Charter for the College. Those hopes alas! could now never be realised, but the Council sincerely trusted that the Charter would be granted at no very distant date by His Most Gracious Majesty King Edward VII. Dr. Eliot next extended a very hearty welcome to the Mayor for coming to present the prizes. He considered that of all men in Southampton the Mayor was the hardest worked, and therefore he was sure that he deserved that welcome at their hands. The Chairman next proceeded to speak of the changes on the educational staff of the College, speaking in highly eulogistic terms of the work of the late Principal, Dr. R. W. Stewart, and the affection in which he was held by the Students, of Dr. Cullis, the Professor of Mathematics, and Dr. Du Bois, Professor of Modern Languages; and welcoming the gentlemen who had come to take their places: he also re-welcomed Miss Aubrey. The applause with which these names were greeted by the Students testified to the popularity both of the professors who had left the College and of their successors.

Dr. Eliot then went on to speak of the general progress of the College, and speaking of their hope that a Charter would soon be granted, said that the Council were persuaded that if they could only awaken that amount of public interest which ought to be taken in the affairs of the College, they would be able to attain their ideal, and make the Hartley College a great success as a Local University College. With regard to the financial difficulties with which they had always had to contend, Dr. Eliot said that they had succeeded in reducing considerably the expenditure of the College, without in any way impairing the efficiency of the staff, and had gained the consent of the Corporation to a scheme which would enable them to establish their finances on a sound footing.

Having spoken of the exceedingly favourable nature of the scholastic results of the year, the Chairman concluded with an earnest wish that from that night forward all apathy on the part of the Southampton public towards the College would disappear.

Dr. Richardson next rose to present his report. This was his first appearance as Principal of the College, and a peculiar interest attached to the address. Dr. Richardson had been invited by the Chairman to give a frank account of his first impressions of the College, and therefore his remarks could not but be of great interest. The Principal compared the Hartley College with the University College of Nottingham, from which he had recently come. He said that the Nottingham College is much larger, and contains about twice the number of students; but he did not think it could be fairly maintained that the quality of the teaching here is inferior to that at Nottingham. He indeed confidently asserted that he had never met with a better staff of teachers taken altogether at any of the Colleges with which he had been connected. He pointed out that the laboratory accommodation is not so good as could be desired, and that they must try to extend the premises and the stock of apparatus, although the College is well equipped to deal with the present number of students; and Dr. Richardson expressed his belief that the course of instruction given is equal—if not superior—to that given at many larger and better known institutions. The Principal said that he had been carefully studying the past history of the College, and expressed his opinion that much of the apathy and opposition of the public was due to ignorance of its developments since its reconstruction in 1892. He then proceeded to compare the present state of the College with its condition before that time, enumerating the most striking improvements. Since 1892, some £9,000 had been spent in increasing the accommodation and equipment of the College; a Chemical laboratory had been built and equipped; a physical laboratory had been organised, and a block of buildings erected, comprising a laboratory for



applied electricity, an engineering laboratory, a carpenters' shop, a forging shop, a plumbers' shop, two large lecture theatres, and a drawing office. During the past year also Bevois Mount House had been equipped as a Hall of Residence for the women students.

The Principal further spoke of the increase in the number of students attending the classes in Arts, Science, and Engineering, which had risen from 30 to 220 in the Day Classes, and had increased by 180 in the Evening Classes; and of the improvement in the income which had more than doubled, being for the present year £6,600, as compared with £3,200 in 1892; that part derived from students fees had increased from £400 to £2,250, a most significant fact. The work of the College had indeed entirely changed in character since 1892, and now the College was equipped to do, and was actually doing the work of a University College. In these improvements the people of Southampton had been directly benefited by the opportunities afforded of obtaining a first class education in higher work. They had every reason to be proud of the College, and they should do their utmost towards promoting its success, that they might be able to go on improving the institution with the hope of creating in time a University College second to none in the Kingdom. Dr. Richardson added that their most grateful thanks were due to the Hartley Council and the late Principal (Dr. Stewart) for their untiring energy and devotion to the cause of education in Southampton.

Dr. Richardson then turned to a review of the past session's work in the College.

The curriculum of study for Engineering Students had been further developed through the zeal and enterprise of Professor Eustice, and now comprises a three years' course, the last year's work in Electrical Engineering including a short investigation under the direction of the Professor.

In the Day Training Department the number of students had been increased. H.M. Chief Inspector of Training Colleges had said that he knew of no College where the work was better organised or carried out than in our own, a statement which reflected great credit on Mr. Chapple and his staff. The pupil teachers' centre, under Mr. Chapple's direction, had also been most successful.

The results of the University Examinations had been very satisfactory. Three students had obtained the B.A. degree of London University, a result largely due to the unflagging work of Professor Masom. Three Students had passed the Intermediate Arts Examination, and six students the Matriculation. Dr. Richardson also spoke of the success of Mr. Worrall, who had obtained the First Scholarship at St. Thomas' Hospital, a result largely attributable to the work of Professors Boyd and Mellor,

Two Students had also passed the first professional examination of the Conjoint Board of Physicians and Surgeons.

In the School of Art, several important successes had been gained by Miss Conway, Miss Terry, and Mr. Boyes.

The Mayor, who was next called upon, said he was sensible of the honour of having been invited to distribute the prizes, and promised that he would always do what he could to assist this excellent institution. If the County Borough Council were not satisfied with the work of the College, it was their own fault. They elected the Hartley Council, both the Corporation and Non-Corporation members, and it was in their hands entirely to remedy any defect they might see in the work of the College. He had noticed that members of the Borough Council who were most rabid opponents of the College, were often elected to the Hartley Council, and these invariably became converts to the cause; they spoke in its praise, and were ready to ask the Corporation to vote any sum to help the work done in the College. That showed that the work done there must be a good work, and it behoved the people of Southampton having such an institution to support it. He heard that Portsmouth was about to spend £40,000 in the establishment of a technical school; and if they were to keep pace with their neighbours, the people of Southampton must look after their own College. The great improvement which had taken place in the management of the College and in other ways was indeed most encouraging. He congratulated the students upon their success, and considered the fact of three students obtaining their degrees at London was especially gratifying. His Worship then proceeded to distribute the prizes, after which a vote of thanks to the Mayor, proposed by Mr. Gayton and seconded by Mr. Rooper, was carried with acclamation, and thanks were also accorded to the Chairman, members of the Hartley Council, and the Borough Council, for their assistance at the distribution.

The visitors were then invited to make a tour of the class rooms and laboratories, which were filled with exhibits of a most interesting kind.

S. T. C.

### THE SCIENCE EXHIBITS.

ON the occasion of the Annual Conversazione, the Science side of the College was, as usual, well to the fore with interesting and marvellous exhibits. They may be divided into three groups:—the Biological, Physical, and Chemical. The most natural one to begin with is the Biological, since this is the first laboratory encountered when entering the building, that is, if one cares to perform the necessary ergs of work to

elevate oneself to the aerial regions of the edifice, or, in common parlance, if one cares to ascend the stairs. On crossing the threshold of the laboratory, the uninitiated felt a cold, creepy sensation travelling up and down the vertebral column at the sight of some of the gruesome objects which Prof. Mellor had arrayed upon the tables and benches. There were models of the lungs, heart, and other parts of the human anatomy ("horrid things," many of the visitors murmured, quite regardless of the fact that they themselves were carrying about extremely life-like representations of the same in full working order). The enlarged models of the ear and eye were practically good, showing the structure of the two imported organs very well. The "skellington" was there, of course, in all its grisly horror, and attracted much sympathy on account of its scantily clad condition on such a cold night. Of skulls there was a profuse and varied display, that of the gorilla being greatly admired and invidious comparisons made by the various visitors.

One of the most interesting things shown was the circulation of the blood in a frog's foot. The webbing between the toes was placed under the microscope, and the corpuscles in the blood could be distinctly seen wending their way through the capillary vessels into which both arteries and veins ultimately break up. It was very curious to note these little round biscuit-shaped corpuscles as they floated along, and especially when they turned round a fairly sharp corner, on which occasion they became flattened out into elliptical shapes as they squeezed round.

Microscopic slides were shown of blood, both human and froggy (the animal, I mean, of course), some disgust being evinced by enquiring individuals that the corpuscles in the blood of the amphibian were larger than those in the human. Specimens were in evidence of Rotifera, Volvox, Phantom Larvae, Equisetum, &c.; a longitudinal section of a young chick, together with "the skin of a mouse showing whiskers," as I heard it described. The absence of punctuation left the meaning somewhat in doubt.

The microscopic slide, showing the head and antennæ of a fly must have made many a bald-headed gentleman uncomfortable as he thought of the summer months.

Messrs. Fenwick and Chate, who were in charge, had a very busy time explaining the various objects, and displayed a praise-worthy patience with the most fractious understanding.

To pass on to the Physical Laboratory, one might very well imagine when approaching this room, that those within were engaged in manufacturing material that would be useful for the Biologists, as the sounds therefrom seemed to be produced well, if not exactly, by a lost spirit, at least, by some individual in a very bad way indeed. However, on entering the room nothing more dreadful was seen than Mr. Paice endeavouring to execute an *allegro giocoso* with a huge bow upon a plate of iron.

The plate objected, but Mr. Paice was firm, and, I was going to say, silenced its objections, but the expression is hardly applicable—rather he persisted in his efforts till at length he drew from it a long wailing note which brought tears to the eyes and fingers to the ears of an interested audience. This was not the only effect produced, but the vibrations of the plate caused some sand sprinkled on it and some discs of paper to execute a *tarantella ridiculosa*. The sand was then found to have arranged itself in very curious and beautiful figures.

Upon the same table were two tuning forks fitted up to show resonance, the vibrations of the one fork being transmitted to the other, and causing it to vibrate also. Altogether it was a very noisy table, as close by was a syren, which was periodically blown on by energetic individuals anxious to raise the wind in some manner.

In a corner, screened off, was the apparatus which showed the formation of a cloud due to the sudden expansion of moist air into a vacuum. The air so cools itself on expanding that the moisture in it is condensed into the form of a cloud. The experiment worked in a very satisfactory manner, but many people were disappointed, the cloud not having a sufficiently thundery appearance for some, while others went so far as to demand sunset effects.

Round the corner, in the dark, Messrs. H. H. Corbin and Cherrett displayed to an interested and rather nervous audience the passage of electricity through Crookes' tubes and Geissler's tubes. The effects in some of the tubes were extremely pretty and well worth seeing. The electric discharge was also made to pass through tubes containing various gases, ammonia, hydrogen, and so forth. It was undoubtedly one of the most beautiful exhibits, and was manipulated with the greatest care and most lucidly explained by the gentlemen in charge, who rarely succeeded in shocking either themselves or their audience. In the same part were two very fine frictional machines, a large plate glass, one which did its duty in most conscientious fashion and gave sparks to all and sundry, and a beautiful Wimshurst, a table full of physical appliances, including an optical bench, Röntgen ray tubes, and other instruments, the mention of which would convey no meaning to the lay mind, completed the show in this room.

In the next, *i.e.*, the Physical Lecture Room, a ray of light from a lantern was reflected into a bath of water containing a mirror. This mirror was then moved till it reflected the ray of light parallel to the surface of the water on leaving that liquid, *i.e.*, till the ray from it made the *critical angle* with the normal to the surface. The ray was also made to go through a prism to the spectrum shown. Mr. B. J. Sparks was in charge, and devoted much time to the onerous duty.

Last, but not least, we come to the Chemical Laboratory. This one lies rather off the line of traffic, being stowed away at the top of the building, behind the Lecture Hall, so that those working within may blow up themselves and the Laboratory without unnecessarily disturbing the rest of the students. The effect of this isolation was that only the cream of those visiting the College floated up in that direction. Professor Boyd was personally in charge, and was assisted by Messrs. Muir and Paterson. The first experiment shown was the action of light upon the gases hydrogen and chlorine.

Mr. Booth was engaged in the playful operation of blowing soap bubbles. They were not the common kind, however, but were inflated with a mixture of coal-gas and oxygen. I might mention that the mixture was *not* kept ready made. They were filled and allowed to ascend past a gas jet, when to the huge delight of all present, they exploded—sometimes. It was indeed a touching sight to observe the throng as the soap bubble was in process of formation. Mr. Booth, calm and steady, held the funnel, from the mouth of which the bubbles were evolved, in one hand; with the other he grasped the gas tap, while with the third—I beg his pardon, of course he only has two. Next, with iron nerve, he seized the oxygen stopcock, completed the filling, and then wobbled the bubble in a wild effort to detach it from the funnel. Everybody was on the tiptoe of expectation, a stern determination being plainly evident on the faces of many, not to jump when the bang came, and just as the bubble really appeared to have made up its mind to start on a separate existence—the film would break, and an audible sigh go up as the whole operation would be recommenced.

On a bench were some flasks filled with gases, the latter being so soluble in water that on being introduced, by means of a glass tube, it rushes into the flask like a fountain jet to fill up the vacuum left by the dissolved gas. Mr. Muir, with his customary good grace, performed the operations necessary for the success of these experiments.

A piece of apparatus showing oxygen burning in an atmosphere of coal gas was on view near by, and an arrangement for showing the solid particles of carbon in a gas flame. On the same bench there was an experiment showing the different parts of a Bunsen flame.

Further on we had a striking illustration of the diffusion of gases through a porous vessel, and beside it a jet of hydrogen gas was lit at intervals and placed into wide open tubes, musical notes of varying pitch being obtained. In the next bay were some supersaturated solutions, into which a crystal of the solid solution was dropped, when instantly the solution became almost a solid mass of crystals. In another part of the laboratory were two very interesting pieces of apparatus. One was used for the

determination of the molecular weights of solids from the depression of the freezing point of water when the solid is held in solution. The other was used for a similar purpose, but in this case the raising of the boiling point due to a solid in solution was treated. The driving of a turbine by water power attracted considerable notice, the turbine itself being connected to a screw stirrer for the purpose of intimately mixing two liquids. Many other pieces of apparatus were exhibited. It was certainly somewhat hard, however, after a tour through the laboratory and careful explanation of the different experiments, for the kind pilot to be greeted with the unanimous request, voiced by a lady, "Might we have another soap-bubble, please?" Ye gods!

G. E. S.

#### APPLIED SCIENCE SECTION.

THE remains of

"The marvellous display  
They made the other day"

formed the basis on which the exhibits in this section were chiefly built up. For light and show the Electrical Laboratory, it must be acknowledged, took the first place, as certainly befits a laboratory, in the examination of problems in connection with our latest lighting and traction agents.

Under the direction of Mr. Lustgarten, crowds of people saw the X Rays (operator E. Fielder,) the Wireless Telegraphy ("No wire you know," as one learned professor remarked to his fair guest), and a "shocking" coil.

Amongst the many interesting things on show may be mentioned especially the apparatus lent by the Southampton Corporation, including a testing set, measuring instruments of many kinds, voltmeters, ammeters, and wattmeters. Messrs. Lankester & Wells also had a variety of electrical accessories on exhibit. No. 13, *alias* the drawing office, was bright with baize trimming, while engineering models and apparatus covered the benches.

Some model bogies by the Leeds Forge Co.; a model of A.S.P. slide valve, and of Jay's valve, gear from Cussins, and many requisites for the steam engine from Schaffer & Budenberg, among which were Ripper's mean-pressure indicator, piston lubricator, stop valve, pressure gauges of many and various patterns, and tachometers, self-registering and otherwise.

The harmonograph, under the direction of Messrs. Ings & Ford, was a source of endless wonder to the onlookers, its ceaseless and ever-varying curves causing much surprise.

Professor Barr's wire-testing machine was, too, the centre of some interest.

In No. 12, the Naval Architecture Class had arranged an exhibit, under Mr. Murray. Models of yachts, lent by the various local builders, were hung around the room, and drawings of the yachts in question were on the benches near the models.

Some excellent "blue priuts" of tugs were also pinned on the wall.

The smiths' shops were for once silent, save for the rattle of the fan, but in the workshop, things were not so quiet. True, the light and colour so prominent in some of the other rooms, were lacking, having given place to the stern utility of service.

The indications being taken from the shop gas engine, were more interesting to the few than the many, but at the same time more than one person found that indicator to be the most interesting piece of apparatus in the building.

To many the sparks from the emery wheel, revolving at 2000 revolutions per minute, was very interesting.

The "model gas engine made by students," was extensively patronized, though the vaporized oil from the cylinder was rather unpleasant if the engine was running for long together.

Some drills, lent by Lankester & Co., were on show, as also the apparatus used for class instruction in Practical Mechanics.

The work of the Trade Classes, *i.e.*, plumbing, painting, decorating, and woodwork, was on view in their respective workshops.

A.H.C.

#### EXHIBITION OF WORKS IN THE ART SCHOOL.

THE Annual Exhibition of the School of Art has once again taken place, and the public of Southampton have had a chance of seeing what the students have done with the talents entrusted to them. It is very gratifying to note how the people, after waiting patiently for the formal part of the proceedings at the Prize Distribution in the Hall of the College, make a move *en masse* to the Art School, there to feed their eyes and their artistic sense on the productions of the Art Students. It is there that we see the people of the poetic temperament, who prefer to linger amongst the works in which the student has attempted to reproduce what is beautiful in Nature, than to wander with those of a scientific and philosophic turn of mind to the laboratories, where they become very excited over the ringing of a bell on one side of the room by apparatus on the other side "which is in no way connected with the bell." However, I must not go too far into the deep mysteries into which science has penetrated, as it is altogether out of my province.

The Exhibition in the Art School, although not as large as usual, was quite up to the average in quality. One of the

subjects of Art work done in the School, and which created a good deal of question, was the stencilled work exhibited. The designs in this subject seemed to be a great source of wonderment to some of the visitors. They hardly seemed to take in the idea of the use of the stencil plates. The stencil plate is, if I might call it so, a time saving apparatus. It is used where the same design is to be repeated a number of times, to save the time it would take to draw and paint in by hand over and over again. It is one of the very few semi-mechanical methods used in artistic work. I say *semi* mechanical advisedly, as even after the plate has been cut, which is a very delicate and difficult operation, it requires a great deal of skill to stencil the design properly. It is a mistaken idea that all stencilled designs must be painted in flat. The colour can be varied to any extent by one who understands the work, and it is in the charming variety of colour it is possible to get that the real art of stencilling lies.

In the Architectural Design Section, which is still in its infancy, some examples of a strikingly smart and original character were on view.<sup>1</sup>

The painting, I am sorry to say, was not up to the usual standard. The students have been somewhat handicapped in this work. The room with the best light has now to be used for other purposes.

One Section which always has been, and still should be strong in the School, was not so much in evidence as formerly. I refer to the life work.

In conclusion, I must mention the modelling works exhibited, and this always has been a strong feature in the work carried on in the School. The figure work, which has only been taken up within the last few years, shows what possibilities there are in that direction. On the whole, I think that the Exhibition was satisfactory, including the decorations which were arranged by some of the energetic members of the School, helped by the suggestions and presence of others who spent some considerable time walking around the rooms very busily engaged looking on, and eating buns.

SIDNEY BOYES.

*School of Art.*

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## EDUCATION.

THE display of educational work and apparatus in connection with the Day Training Department was a novel feature of the exhibition. The exhibits were numerous and varied, and were illustrative of almost every branch of primary education. For the specimens of work from the



practising schools we are indebted to the Heads of the different sections, who are most ready to lend anything which would help towards the success of the exhibition. Each Department—Boys', Girls', and Infants'—was well represented. The character of the work, from the lowest to the highest, was excellent. The colour work and map-drawing of the boys were splendidly done, and some design work of the girls cannot be too highly praised. The specimens of needlework were also very good, and attracted much attention. The variety of the exhibits from the Infants' Department give some idea of the work done in modern infant schools. The free arm drawing was noteworthy. This has been newly introduced into the schools, and is a most useful and welcome innovation. The rug-making and string-work were very interesting, showing a good combination of the instructive and the useful.

The Publisher's Section was chiefly occupied by the various specimens of apparatus and publications of three of the leading educational firms. Philips' maps and geographical publications were excellent, one map, indicating the products of the various districts diagrammatically, was most interesting. The anatomical models were ingenious and instructive, and the works on design and colour from the same firm were excellent, and almost indispensable in the modern up-to-date school. Arnold, of Leeds, also had some very good exhibits. The pencil pointer from this firm attracted considerable attention and favourable comment. The apparatus for illustrating the movements of the moon and earth, were very good examples of the inventive genius of the firm. Charles and Dible's kindergarten exhibits were novel, especially the dainty dishes, which all visitors seemed to fully appreciate.

Lastly, the model of Southampton and district, lent by Mr. Rogers, of York Buildings, might be mentioned. For Lower Standard Geography it would be very useful.

E. H. A.

#### STUDENTS' SOIREE.

A MOST successful Students' Entertainment brought this year's "Hartley Week" to a close, on Saturday, March 2nd. The weather was most unfavourable, yet in spite of this nearly 200 students and friends were present. Dr. Richardson presided.

An apology for absence was received from Dr. Eliot, Chairman of the Council.

An excellent programme had been arranged, the first part of which consisted of a concert in the Hall.

The items included the songs "Sunshine and Rain," by Miss Norris; "Simon the Cellarer," by Mr. Boyes; "For Ever and For Ever," by Miss Wilkinson (encored); and a mandoline duet by Messrs. Hoare and Shelly, and a double quartette, "Soldier's Farewell."

An impromptu charade was then enacted in which the word "Plaintiff" was represented in three scenes. Scene 1 represented a Registry Office for Servants. A farmer and his wife came seeking a "plain" cook. The characters were well sustained by the Misses Ashworth, Brown, and Elwell, and Mr. Harris.

Scene 2 represented a "tiff" between a husband and wife at the breakfast-table. Apparently the husband had (as husbands sometimes do) stopped out late the previous night, and on coming down late to breakfast finds fault with everything. Miss Woodhouse and Mr. Fenwick gave a capital representation of the *happy* pair.

Scene 3 took place in a Lawyer's Office. A curate wishes to appear as "plaintiff" in an action. However, he wastes so much of the lawyer's time by telling him about his "parochial duties," that the lawyer and his office boy at length forcibly eject him. Messrs. Chapple, Muir, and Collins did well in their respective parts.

Mr. Morris was next heard to great advantage in the song "Bright Star of Eve," for which he was re-called. Miss Brown then recited "Jimmy Brown" in an inimitable manner, and received an enthusiastic encore. Mr. Evans followed with "The Soldier and the Man," and the concert was brought to a close by the singing of Mr. Hearnshaw's Topical Song. Five new verses had been added by Mr. Hearnshaw, dealing with College topics. Miss Brown gave a delightful rendering of the solo, and the members of the chorus acquitted themselves admirably. Quite unknown to Mr. Hearnshaw an additional verse had been added by the students, and a most amusing scene was witnessed when Mr. Hearnshaw, to his great surprise, heard his own name mentioned in the last verse, coupled with a "right good cheer" and which called upon him to give a speech. Mr. Hearnshaw briefly replied, and thanked those who had assisted him, especially Mr. Leake, who arranged the music, and those kind friends who suggested "topics that he should not write about."

There was now a short interval, during which refreshments were handed round.

The entertainment concluded with a dance in the hall, and games in two of the class rooms.

The Principal, in closing the proceedings, said the Committee deserved great credit for their arrangements, mentioning in particular Miss Aubrey and Mr. Hearnshaw.

H. F. M.

## THE MESSAGE OF TENNYSON TO HIS AGE.

THE Chemical Lecture Theatre, which was kindly lent for the occasion by Professor Boyd, was well filled on the night of Friday, March 8th, when Mr. Hearnshaw delivered his long anticipated Lecture on "The Message of Tennyson to his Age." Professor Hudson, the President of the Society, was in the chair, and was supported during part of the evening by the Principal of the College. The Chairman opened the proceedings by referring to the eager anticipation of Mr. Hearnshaw's Lecture, and also to the fact of its somewhat lengthy postponement. He then passed on to speak of the obvious fitness of Mr. Hearnshaw's subject, as following on his former lecture, dealing with the Victorian Era, in which he had been unable fully to dwell on the Literature of the Period. In considering one of the chief ornaments of Victorian Literature, Mr. Hearnshaw was continuing and developing his former subject.

The Chairman then called upon the Lecturer to address the meeting.

Upon rising, Mr. Hearnshaw, who was received with enthusiasm, after referring to the intended scope of his lecture, made a few introductory remarks on the position of Tennyson among modern British writers. He spoke of the fact that the memory of the death of Tennyson was, in effect, one of the most vivid impressions of his life. He had just gone to Cambridge, and was deeply under the influence of the University Town and its associations. The charm of the great poet, too, was at that time very strong upon him. Tennyson's popularity was largely due to the many sidedness of his writings. He was the Poet of Evolution. He not only accepted the theory; he welcomed it. Evolution to him brought back God to His Universe; it gave up the watch argument of Paley, which regarded the Creator as looking on at a completed Creation, as the mechanician regards the working of the machine which he has made; it exchanged the doctrine of the Divine Transcendence for that of the Divine Immanence.

Tennyson held a position of unquestioned supremacy in his day. What was the reason of this supremacy? First, was the fact that there was no rival to dispute his position. Keats and Shelley were dead, and Wordsworth, though still living, had ceased to write anything of importance. Accordingly, in his supreme position Tennyson stood alone, and his solitude added to his pre-eminence. Second, the poet was a true interpreter of his age; he understood and appreciated its scientific tendency. Finally, the exquisite finish of his work, the perfection and form of his verse, gave him pre-eminence in this respect.

Mr. Hearnshaw now passed on to consider Tennyson's life as a Poet as divided into five distinct periods, upon each of which he dwelt at some length, but at which we can do no more than glance here. The first of these periods, 1809-28, comprised the home life of the Poet. He owed much to the influence of his father, who was a man of considerable ability, and to his mother, to whom he refers twice in the course of his works. Another influence that was at work upon the mind of the embryo Poet, was the scenery amidst which his youth was passed. Tennyson was a slow assimilator of scenery. He was not impressed greatly by that which he saw for a short time in the course of his travels. But it was the scenery in the midst of which he lived that influenced his very being. He was not a Poet of nature as Wordsworth and Keats were. Nature to him was more as the accompaniment than the air. It was tuned in accordance with his own emotions; he heard in it the reflex of his own voice. It was the setting in which he put his human beings.

The second period of Tennyson's life was inaugurated by his coming to Cambridge, 1828. He did not appreciate Cambridge. A University Education might be said to have failed if it did not do two things—destroy a man's patriotism and his enthusiasm—patriotism being meant in the sense of insularity, enthusiasm of prejudice. The great poet never got over these characteristics of his early life and training. He remained insular, and he lived ideally in the company of clergymen and ladies—clergymen well educated and slightly heterodox, ladies very beautiful and somewhat intelligent.

One great result, however, of the life at Cambridge was the formation of the poet's friendship with Arthur Hallam, the son of the great historian, and himself a man of considerable ability and fine poetic sense. This friendship was such that the two were almost entirely in each other's company, sharing each other's tastes, pursuits, and enjoyment. During this period, or close upon it, Tennyson had published with his brother a work entitled "Poems by two Brothers," now very rare. He published also in 1830-2. These last publications included *Claribel* and *Marianna*. This period was brought to an end by the death of Hallam, 1833, which event fell as a great blow upon the poet, and opened the third period, which the lecturer would term the *In Memoriam* period. For a space of ten years the poet retired from publicity, and brooded over his grief and the deep problems of life and death which it opened up. At the end of this period he again appeared in print, and the world was surprised at the greater maturity which the new poems manifested. These works which included *Locksley Hall*, *Ulysses*, and *Morte d'Arthur*, were published in 1842. In 1847 Tennyson attempted to deal with the problem of *Woman's Rights*, in the *Princess*—a subject which

one would think far removed from the sphere of poetry. The Princess, as Tennyson shewed in his poem, made three great mistakes. First, she considered that all men regarded women as slaves and inferiors, second that women could improve their position solely by education, and third, that they could work out their destiny apart from man.

Mr. Hearnshaw then considered *In Memoriam* itself, a poem which he said would well repay study. It was a calm review of Tennyson's feeling, comprising periods extending together over nearly three years. The poet during the *In Memoriam* period eventually obtained peace and triumph. The fourth period, including the epic and dramatic poems, opened in 1850. The author sought for something about which to write, and he fixed on the Arthurian legends. These, in spite of excellencies, were defective in unity of plot, and in the fact that they endeavoured to combine the ideals of distinct ages.

*Enoch Arden*, also belonging to this period, was excessively sentimental. Here the lecturer read an extract and commented amusingly upon it.

Again, Tennyson's Dramas, though hailed at first as equal to those of Shakespeare, turned out to be failures from the Dramatic point of view.

The last period, from 1880 to 1892, was concerned with the controversial and didactic poems. Tennyson, now an old man, surprised the public by their vivacity.

The lecturer then proceeded to consider some characteristics of Tennyson as a poet, dwelling on his beauty of form, but frequent lack of unity of plot, and general timidity of thought. There were men greater than Tennyson, but he was a Seer and a Prophet, discerning not future events, but the true meaning of the present. Finally Mr. Hearnshaw dwelt on the Poet's connection with the movements of his age. Politically and socially he was practically unsympathetic and uninterested. He did not sympathise with France in her troubles, and had only theoretical sympathy with freedom. Intellectually, however, he was interested in the modern scientific movement. He was opposed to Materialism and Positivism, and regarded Spirit as the ultimate reality. Mr. Hearnshaw summarized the messages thus:—

- (1). While men were Materialistic, Tennyson maintained the Spiritual.
- (2). The one supreme interpreter of life is love.
- (3). The poet proclaimed the necessity of belief in Immortality.

The lecture throughout was of the highest order, and the interest was well sustained. The Chairman spoke a few words

of high appreciation, and referred to the scientific exactness of Tennyson.

He then called on Professor Eustice on behalf of the visitors, and Mr. Jackson, representing the Society, to propose and second a vote of thanks to the lecturer.

Professor Eustice spoke of going to Tennyson, first as a scientific student, and then as a lover of romance.

Mr. Jackson spoke very highly of the lecture, and stated that he should henceforth take a greater interest in the subject than heretofore. In a few well chosen words, Mr. Hearnshaw replied, and the audience dispersed, the general feeling being that the lecture was a great success.

F. J. MC. L. D.

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## LITERARY AND DEBATING SOCIETY.

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### REPORT OF THE MEETINGS OF THE SPRING TERM.

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THE Society resumed its sittings on January 18th, 1901, Mr. W. S. Jackson, Vice-President, in the chair, in the absence of the President, Professor Hudson.

The business of the evening was a debate, the proposition being "That the British Empire will decay." This somewhat vague subject was well tackled in a lively and highly interesting debate. The opener was Mr. W. S. Fenwick, supported by Mr. Muir. Miss Platt opposed, seconded by Miss Morton.

The opener endeavoured to point out the degeneracy of the country, dwelling forcibly on the liquor evil. He was ably opposed by Miss Platt, who laid stress on the moral and religious characteristics of the nation as guarantees of its perpetuity. The seconders, capably followed up the efforts of their respective leaders, and the discussion which followed was animated and highly representative. Those who took part were, in the affirmative, Mr. Fletcher and the Secretary; in the negative, Messrs. Piggott, Hearnshaw, Jones and Sparkes.

The openers then replied, after which the question was put to the vote, and the result of the division was a victory for the supporters of the negative proposition.

The next meeting of the Society took place Friday, February 22nd, having been postponed one week, as also were the remaining meetings, owing chiefly to the prize-giving and the other engagements connected with it.

The meeting took the form of a debate, the proposition being "That Local Veto be established in the Country."

Professor Hudson (the President of the Society), was in the chair, and although the attendance was small, the audience

evinced great interest in the debate. The affirmative side was taken by Mr. Alderson, seconded by the Secretary, while Miss Ashworth, supported by Mr. Jones, opposed the proposition. All were agreed as to the necessity of Temperance Reform, the only question being the exact nature of this reform. An interesting discussion followed, which was participated in, affirmatively by Mr. Bennett and the President, who temporarily vacated the chair, and negatively by Mr. W. S. Jackson. Professor Hudson, whose position as chairman was temporarily occupied by the Vice-President, Mr. Jackson, spoke of the differences of opinion prevailing among Temperance Reformers, and supported the motion, referring favourably to the Minority Report of Lord Peel.

The openers then replied, and upon the house dividing, the motion was carried by a considerable majority.

On March 8th the Society met for the purpose of a lecture by Mr. Hearnshaw, M.A., LL.M., on "The Message of Tennyson to his Age." Full particulars of this are given elsewhere in these columns.

#### SURVEY OF THE SESSION.

The closing Session of the Society has been on the whole an exceedingly prosperous one. The attendances have been good, the interest great, the debates animated. One of the most encouraging features has been the "bringing-out" of new speakers, while the old and tried friends of the Society have continued to serve us well. We have been fortunate in securing Professor Hudson as President, and his interest in the Society has been very close and sympathetic.

The opening meeting, which was decidedly a successful one, took the form of a Parliamentary Debate—a new departure. The Debate was well attended, and several new speakers made their *début*.

The proposition was a vote of no confidence in the Government. The vote was moved by the Secretary representing Sir H. Campbell Bannerman, and opposed by Mr. W. S. Jackson as the Secretary of State for the Home Department, who kindly took the place of Professor Schröder (Leader of the House), who was unable to be present.

Subsequent speakers were :—Government—Mr. Hughes (Colonial Secretary), Mr. D. A. Hughes (Foreign Secretary), Mr. Ings (War Secretary).

Opposition—Mr. W. S. Fenwick (Northampton), Mr. S. T. Clark (Wolverhampton), Mr. Sparkes (East Fife), Messrs. Jones and Pitman.

After the Openers had replied, a division was taken, and the voting was Opposition, 28 ; Government, 20.

The vote was accordingly passed.

The following is a brief summary of the remaining meetings of the Session, excluding those formerly dealt with.

November 9th.—Debate: "That the Management of Railways be in the hands of the State."

Openers: Affirmative—Mr. Fletcher: Negative—Mr. W. S. Jackson. Subsequent speakers: Affirmative—Miss Edwards, Messrs. Lumby, Pitman, England and Fenwick: Negative—Messrs. Sparkes and Howells and Miss Ashley.

The vote was carried by a large majority.

November 23rd.—Joint Meeting with Choral Society.

A Combined Musical and Literary Evening was held, the subject being "Sir Walter Scott." An excellent paper was read by Mr. S. T. Clarke, and an attractive musical programme rendered.

December 7th.—Debate: "That the importance attached to Athletics is detrimental to the best interests of the Country."

Openers: Affirmative—Mr. Pitman: Negative—Mr. Jones. Subsequent speakers: Affirmative—Mr. Hearnshaw and the Secretary: Negative—Messrs. Jackson and Fenwick, and the President, who temporarily vacated the Chair.

The result of the voting was a considerable majority in the affirmative.

The report of this meeting brings our task to a close. We can only express our gratitude to all who have so readily helped us, not the best of which are the large and representative audiences which we have commanded; we can only express our hope that the Society may increase in usefulness and popularity in the future.

FRANCIS JOHN Mc. L. DAY,

*Hon. Secretary.*

### THE CHORAL SOCIETY.

IN October, 1896, a general meeting of students was called, and it was decided that a Choral Society should be formed.

It is interesting to note that one who took a prominent part in that meeting is still keenly interested in the working of the Society. We refer to Professor Masom.

Since then most of the early supporters of the Society have left the College, but new students in constantly increasing numbers have arrived to fill their places.

Last Session the Society organised some very enjoyable meetings, and good practices were also held. The only regrettable feature was the scarcity of male voices, which greatly handicapped the work of the Society.

For the present Session, however, better things were in store.

At the general meeting of students held October 10th



the officers were elected as follows:—*President*, Professor Masom, M.A.; *Vice-President*, Mr. J. B. Paterson; *Honorary Conductor*, Mr. G. Leake, Mus. Bac., F.R.C.O.; *Treasurer*, Mr. H. E. Piggott, B.A.; *Secretary*, Mr. W. Myland. The *Committee* consisted of Miss Aubrey, B.A., Miss Edwards, Miss Woodhouse, Mr. Corbin, Mr. Howells, Mr. Jones, and Mr. Ings. At a subsequent committee meeting Miss Bennett was co-opted, and Miss Woodhouse was elected Librarian.

In the present Session a record number of members has been registered, and the Society has now nearly seventy names on its roll, representing every section of the College. This is a most satisfactory and encouraging feature.

The first practice was held on Saturday evening, October 20th, from 7 to 8. Saturday was chosen because it was thought to be the most convenient day for the members, and the extremely good attendance has justified the decision of the Committee. Since then practices have been held every Saturday evening, and those who have attended have spent a very profitable and enjoyable time. That excellent musician, our conductor, Mr. Leake, has spared no efforts to make the practices a success, and it is largely owing to the interest he has manifested that the Society has done so well. So far, the works studied have been of an elementary character—Mendelssohn's open-air part songs, "Departure," "In the Woods," "The Lark's Song," and the "Dawn of Day," by *Reay*, but we may confidently expect the Society soon to attack more elaborate compositions.

The first "At Home" was held October 31st, at 5.30 p.m. An interesting programme was rendered, several items being contributed by new students.

The next "At Home" was held November 21st, in conjunction with the Literary and Debating Society. The programme consisted of musical and literary items by the members of both Societies. The subject taken was Sir Walter Scott. A short and able paper on the "Life and Work of Sir Walter Scott," was read by Mr. S. T. Clark, B.A. The first illustration was "Blue Bonnets come over the Border," rendered in good style by Miss Norris. An extract from "The Legend of Montrose," was read by Miss Ashley, and this was followed by a song, "The Pibroch of Donnail Dhu," sung by Mr. Myland. After the interval Miss Drew played effectively, on the violin, some variations on "The Blue Bells of Scotland." Next came a song, "Jack o' Hazeldean," sung with good effect by Miss Wilkinson. This was followed by the reading of the well-known episode from *Ivanhoe*—"Locksley and Prince John;" by Mr. Jones. Mr. Corbin aroused enthusiasm with "Bonnie Dundee," the audience joining in the refrain. The last item was Sir Arthur Sullivan's fine setting of the song, "O, Hush thee, my babe!" sung as a quartette by Miss Parker, Miss Morton, Miss Woodhouse, and

Mr. Myland. A very pleasant evening was brought to a close with the singing of "Auld Lang Syne."

On November 24th the members of the Society spent a pleasant evening at the Philharmonic Hall. Mr. Leake gave a concert, to which we contributed two items, "The Lark Song" and "Departure."

The next "At Home" was to have been held on January 16th, but owing to the pressure of other College functions it was cancelled.

February 13th was the date decided upon for the next. The programme was a miscellaneous one, and novelty was imparted to the proceedings by several items from a gramophone, kindly lent to the Society by a friend.\*

The Annual Prize Distribution took place on February 28th. During the evening a programme of music was rendered, to which the Society, conducted by Mr. Leake, contributed two choruses, "In the Woods" and "Departure."

The last meeting was held on March 20th, when Professor Schröder delivered an exceedingly interesting lecture on Modern Arts, which will be reported in our next issue.

THE SECRETARY.

#### HOSTEL NOTES.

**M**UST be brief. Horrid lot of work to do. Professors quite remorseless: each insists on *his* being done, regardless of all the rest. Feel quite faint, too, from wretched attempt at joke by History lecturer; abominable misquotation and misapplication of admirable topical song, given at Hostel last Christmas. The lines

"Into it the girl they put,  
Like an invalid she looked  
Wanting fresh air."

made to refer to Joan of Arc and her armour. Far better topical song than the one given at prize-giving, which, though it had redeeming features, was (like the curate's egg), *bad in parts*. Prize-giving *seemed* a success. Not wholly so really: did not get a prize myself. Failed mathematics. Fault of lecturer, who *will* have everything done by what he calls "my methods." No doubt excellent; but answers always wrong. Did well in French; though prejudiced examiner put name rather low on list. Bottom in fact. Evidently could not appreciate originality and idiom. Mostly think in French now. Glad. Hope to go on personally conducted trip to Paris some day with Professor and students. Expect to act as interpreter. Practise frequently now. Accost everybody I meet with "Parlez-vous Français?"

\*The gentleman who lectured in the adjoining room seeks a *rencontre* with the operator of the gramophone.

If they say "Oui," retort "Bon jour," and depart. If they reply "Non," or words to that effect, recite seventy lines of French poetry, split up judiciously into snippets, so as to sound like prose conversation out of own head. Great *éclat*. No use trying this at Hostel; all know same seventy lines. Life at Hostel very hard. Discipline most severe. Forced up in morning at unearthly time of eight. Porridge always cold: ready half-an-hour too soon. Evening broken up by study. Stern silence partially imposed. Dancing not allowed till after supper. Too tired then to enjoy it. Ought to change hours with study. Bed at ten. Don't want to go. Serenades not allowed. Tyranny. Went to theatre other day. Chased home by two men. Fearful palpitation. Now must stop. Writing in Latin class. Professor's eye on me. Asked to translate. Don't know where place is. Oh! dear. "Will students kindly attend?" At any rate *I* must. Bon jour.

GRETA.

#### THE ENGINEERING SOCIETY.

SOME years ago, when Professor Eustice came to the College, he proposed to his few students that an Engineering Society should be formed; but those regular students were so few that the project as a matter of course fell through.

And so the matter slumbered until with the advent of more favourable days than those of eight years ago the subject was revived. The students were not one whit behind Professor Eustice in their determination to carry the scheme through. A Representative Committee was formed late in the last College year, to draw up rules, and if possible, arrange excursions. That Committee never met as a whole, while but one subject was put down for discussion, and even that fell through. With the new year, Professor Eustice aroused the Committee from its lethargy, and curtailed though it was by reason of some of its members having left the College, it drew up rules and then dissolved itself. A general meeting was summoned, at which, with Professor Eustice in the chair, those rules were confirmed, and all the old committee "returned to power," with the addition of four to their number. The Society by those rules was open to only "Past and Present Day and Evening Students of the College," and Honorary Members.

The Committee invited members, and arranged some meetings. Three were held in the Xmas term, the first on November 17th, when a paper on "The Evolution of the Steam Railway Locomotive," was read by Mr. Clarke.

A fortnight later, December 1st, a paper on "Girder Bridges for Railways" by Mr. Cubbin, formed the ground work of a

most successful evening. Perhaps the members have forgotten that this paper may be borrowed, and it is well worth reading again.

Fourteen days later, December 15th, a very wet day, bye the bye, found the Society at the Docks, on a visit to the "Cold Storage Works," by very kind permission of T. O. Dixon, Esq. The subject of this visit was discussed in the evening of the same day, after a paper by Mr. Samson on the method of construction in "Ferro-concrete."

January 19th, Mr. D. R. Bennett had the honour of being the first to address the Society in the New Century. His lantern lecture on "Horseless Road Locomotives," was a great success. A motor car formed an additional attraction, the "ins and outs" being ably explained by Mr. Alf. Hendy.

Fourteen days after, the subject of the "Compound Locomotive" was brought before the Society by Mr. G. Shearing, and an instructive debate followed.

On February 2nd, the Inaugural Meeting was addressed by J. Lemon, Esq., M. Inst., C.E. A very well filled room listened to Mr. Lemon's exceedingly able address, and while we regret the absence of several gentlemen, yet the number of really prominent Engineers who came and expressed great interest in the Society was most gratifying. The *Conversazione* which followed, immortalized by Mr. Hearnshaw's lines, was only less successful than the address which went before it. That evening has given the Society the brightest hopes in many ways for the future. It was felt to be in vain to make such an effort as this, unless some of those "outsiders" who came could be elected members, and so the rules were amended, and now any Engineer may become a member of the Society.

The Electrical Students were in danger of being slighted, but Mr. Lustgarten energetically worked up Messrs. Harris and Dalley, and so on March 9th, two Electrical Papers, viz.:—"The utilization of water power for the production of Electric Energy," and "Some Notes on Electric Traction" were on the agenda paper. They were both up to the high standard of previous efforts, though considered almost ere the radiance of Mr. Lemon's paper had quite faded away.

On March 16th, a paper by Mr. S. H. Ings, on "Marine Engines and Steamship Propulsion," was discussed.

It is hoped to shortly commence a series of visits to places of interest to Engineers in the neighbourhood and county; among those proposed being Bournemouth, Basingstoke, Portsmouth, and perhaps even so distant a place as Swindon, but of all this, more in good time.

A.H.C.

## A VISIT TO THE VERA.

ON December 14th, through the kindness of Mr. Cubbin, the engineering students were permitted to inspect the Vera, which is one of the London and South-Western boats, running between Southampton and the Channel Isles. The visit was of more than usual interest owing to the fact that the boat was nearly new. Having obtained the valuable services of one of the engineers, the party, numbering sixteen, and under the direction of Mr. Rieley, was taken to the boiler room. Here were seen four cylindrical single-ended boilers, having three furnaces each, and being 10 feet long, and 11 feet in diameter. The working pressure is 200lbs. The chief peculiarity about the tubes is that they have retorts fixed at the front ends to prevent the hot gases, etc., from rushing through the tubes too quickly. The forced draught is obtained by keeping the stoke-hole under a pressure of two atmospheres, which necessitates air-tight doors. One advantage of this kind of draught is that the stoke-hole is kept very cool. The engineer impressed upon us the importance of testing the water gauges frequently, and of having a thorough knowledge of their construction. He mentioned that the majority of the accidents caused by low-water level is due to the ignorance and carelessness of the engineer in charge. After everything had been examined and explained, the engine-room was the next place of interest. Here were seen two sets of triple-expansion engines, each consisting of H.P., I.P., and two L.P. cylinders, the diameter and pressure of the H.P. cylinder being 19 inches, and 200lbs. In order to balance the valve rods, etc., of the H.P. cylinder, the top piston of the piston valve is made larger in diameter than the bottom one, and the steam port is placed between them. There are also two four-brush dynamos for lighting purposes, two main-surface condensers, feed circulating centrifugal pumps, etc., which were fully discussed. The visit was immensely interesting, and its success was largely due to the manner in which the engineer answered the questions which were put to him, and drew attention to other smaller details which would otherwise have escaped notice. It is sincerely hoped that there will be other similar visits, as there is no better way of impressing upon the minds of young engineers the things that they learn from lectures and books.

F. S. C.

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## LIST OF PRIZES FOR SESSION, 1899—1900.

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HONOURS LIST—LONDON UNIVERSITY  
EXAMINATIONS.

- B.A. Examination.*—Elinor R. Aubrey, Dora Ventham, and J. H. R. Spooner, passed the Final B.A. Examination.
- Intermediate Examination.*—W. S. Jackson, P. Cleaver, and Letitia O. Squire, passed the Intermediate Arts Examination.
- Matriculation Examination.*—E. W. Pinchin, H. H. Corbin, W. S. Fenwick, B. Sparks, L. D. Crowther, and Gertrude G. Garcia, passed the Matriculation Examination.
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- Medical Scholarship Examination.*—G. Y. Worrall, obtained the First Scholarship at St Thomas' Hospital, London, of the value of £150.
- Conjoint Examining Board of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons.*—A. H. Burnett, and A. S. MacNalty, passed the Preliminary Examination in Chemistry, Biology, and Physics.
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EXAMINATIONS IN CONNECTION WITH THE SCHOOL OF ART.  
(Board of Education, South Kensington).

- Associateship of the Royal College of Art.*—Emily I. Conway.
- Local Art Scholarship of the value of £20 per annum for three years, and Bronze Medal for Modelling.*—Sydney Boyes.
- Art Mistresses' Certificate, Group IV.*—Emily I. Conway.
- Art Mistresses' Certificate, Group I.*—Ethel B. Terrey.
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PRIZES AND CERTIFICATES AWARDED TO DAY  
STUDENTS.

## UNIVERSITY SECTION.

- Final Arts Course.*—Prize for passing B.A. Examination and Prize for General Proficiency—Dora Ventham.
- Final Science Course.*—Prize for General Proficiency—G. Y. Worrall.
- Intermediate Course.*—Prize for Passing Intermediate Arts Examination, and First Prize for General Proficiency—Letitia O. Squire.
- Prize for passing Intermediate Arts Examination—P. Cleaver.
- Prize for passing Intermediate Arts Examination, and Class Prize for Mathematics—W. S. Jackson.
- Second Prize for General Proficiency—Ethel M. Squire.
- Intermediate Engineering Course.*—Prize for General Proficiency—F. S. Castle.

*Matriculation Course.*—Prize for General Proficiency, and Prize for passing Matriculation Examination, 1st Division—W. S. Fenwick.

Prize for passing Matriculation Examination, 1st Division—H. H. Corbin, E. W. Pinchin, and B. Sparks.

Prize for General Proficiency—Eva Ashworth.

*Junior Engineering Course.*—Prize for General Proficiency—D. R. Bennett and A. H. Clarke.

*Education.*—Prize for General Proficiency—Florence K. Waterfall, Emily Stopard, and Annie Ashley.

#### CLASS PRIZES.

*Department of Classics and English.*—Junior History—W. C. Myland.

*Department of Modern Languages.*—Final French—Mary Hamilton.

*Department of Mathematics.*—Lower Junior—Mary Raynbird.

*Department of Physics and Applied Electricity.*—Electrical Engineering—J. F. Harris.

*Department of Biology and Geology.*—Intermediate Biology—A. S. MacNalty.

*Department of Engineering.*—Practical Geometry—S. H. Ings.

#### SCHOOL OF ART.

*Modelling.*—Bronze Medal and Prize; Fortnightly Design Competition, First Prize; Best Year's Work, Prize—Sidney Boyes.

*Freehand Drawing.*—Queen's Prize; Best Certificate Work, Prize; Prize for Work; Modelled Flowers, First Prize—Ethel B. Terrey.

*Drawing in Light and Shade.*—Queen's Prize; National Competition, Book Prize—Caroline M. Ediss.

*National Competition.*—Book Prize; Fortnightly Design Competition, Second Prize; College Prize—Olive Mortimer.

*National Competition.*—Book Prize (2)—W. J. Mountain.

*National Competition.*—Book Prize—Lydia Powell.

*Modelled Design.*—First Prize—J. C. Corbin.

*Modelled Flowers.*—Second Prize—Margaret Parsons.

*Fortnightly Design Competition.*—Third Prize—E. Ediss.

*Modelled Design.*—Second Prize; College Prize—Isabel Waldron.

*College Prize.*—Lilian Benstead.

*College Prize.*—Clytie Ediss.

#### COLLEGE CERTIFICATES.

*Mathematics (Senior).*—J. B. Paterson.

(Junior).—B. Ranshaw, S. Howells, and T. K. Slade.

*Chemistry* " T. K. Slade, and L. V. Gordon.

*Physics (Intermediate).*—G. Shearing.

*Latin (Junior).*—A. J. Neville, F. J. M. Day, and F. Gould.

*French* " A. H. Crook.

*Engineering [Workshop, Steam Mechanics.]*—E. N. Pink.

## PRIZES AWARDED TO EVENING STUDENTS.

*Mathematics.*—Edith Winship.

*Chemistry.*—Maud Slater, and R. E. Hardy.

*Botany.*—M. E. Ivimey.

*Practical Geometry.*—M. Duval.

*Machine Construction.*—W. Beckley, J. T. Kellaway, and S. J. Toms.

*Applied Mechanics.*—E. R. Stephens.

*Steam.*—J. Lawson.

*Building Construction.*—L. M. Jukes, P. J. Maffey, M. McHaffie, and H. J. White

*Builders' Quantities.*—W. K. Hoskins, and H. Dominy.

*Naval Architecture.*—H. F. Farr, H. H. Lidstone; *Teachers' Prizes*, H. Insted, and F. Stedmen.

*Electrical Engineering.*—H. B. Smith.

*Carpentry and Joinery.*—T. W. Maffey.

*Plumbers' Work.*—J. Hurst, W. Christie, and C. F. Boucher.  
Prizes were presented by J. H. Blizzard, Esq., and the Local Council National Registration of Plumbers.

*French.*—Rosa Rogers.

*Book-keeping.*—E. S. Chaplin, J. Thorne; *Teachers' Prizes*, J. J. Coleman, and R. Witt.

*Shorthand.*—Jessie Scovell, and W. Newnam.

*Art—Best Year's Work.*—E. Annie Pirouet.

*College Prize.*—R. Casburn.

THE ANNUAL PRIZE DISTRIBUTION AND SOIRÉE  
OF THE PUPIL TEACHERS' CENTRE.

ON Saturday, 19th January, the Hartley Hall was the scene of the Annual Gathering of Pupil Teachers, on the occasion of the Prize Distribution and Soirée. The former which occupied the afternoon, took place in the presence of the Committee of the Centre, Messrs. T. G. Rooper, M.A., H.M.I., and A. Key, M.A., the Principal, the teaching staff of the Centre, and a fairly good attendance of friends who braved the inclement weather. The chair was taken by the Rev. T. W. Fair, and the real business of the day was commenced by the report of Mr. A. J. Marshall, Secretary of the Committee, on the work and progress of those attending the Centre.

Dr. Richardson next occupied the attention of those present by an address of great interest and value, in which he dealt with the progress of education, especially on its technical side. He thought that sufficient attention was not devoted to the study of science and applied science in our schools. The commercial prosperity of the country depended so much upon the kind of scientific training given to boys that he thought all persons



intended for the profession of teaching should understand the bearing of those subjects on commercial life. They were at the present time brought face to face with a great problem. The commercial ascendancy of the British Empire was being challenged by other nations. Germany and America had been making great strides in commercial activity of recent years, and bade fair to outstrip them in the race if they did not wake up to the real danger that was menacing them. Dr. Richardson alluded to the prospects of a student who attended the Hartley College; the advantages to be derived from the Science and Engineering Departments in particular, and incidentally remarked on the prospect of the Institution becoming a recognized University College for the South of England. He also gave the pupil teachers some sound advice with regard to their work, and urged them particularly to give greater attention to scientific study and observation.

The Distribution of Prizes, which followed the address, was very graciously performed by the Hon. Mrs. Eliot Yorke.

The following is the list of students to whom prizes were awarded:—

Miss Alice Matthews received a prize of the value of £2, in recognition of her high position on the Scholarship List, Xmas, 1899.

#### SPECIAL PRIZES—

*General Knowledge*—Herbert Stannard.

*French*—Clotilde Allen, Mabel Meldrum.

*History*—Amy Dymott, Nellie Cassey.

*Needlework*.—Seniors—May Dean, Catherine Prewett.

Juniors—Lilian Hammond, R. Dowty.

*Domestic Economy*—Grace Denman, Annie Hinton.

*Mathematics*—Herbert Stannard, Alfred Harrison.

*Arithmetic* (for girls only)—Annie Hinton

Eliza White,  
Grace Denman, } *Æq.*

*Freehand*—Leslie Hillier, Harold Laishley.

*Literature*—H. Stannard, Morley Stephens.

*Physiography*—H. Stannard, Bessie Gain.

*Geography*—H. Stannard, Ernest Harvey.

#### CLASS PRIZES—

*Scholarship Candidates' First Prize*—Mabel Meldrum, five Second Prizes.

*Second Year Pupil Teachers' Year Prize*—Alfred Harrison.

*First Prizes*—Herbert Stannard, Bessie Gain, Amy Dymott, Ethel Paskins, Eliza White—six Second Prizes.

*First Year Pupil Teachers' Year Prize*—Francis Phipps.

*First Prize*—Alice White—nine Second Prizes.

*Candidates' Year Prize*—Rose Dowty.

*First Prize*—Ethel Gulliver, ten Second Prizes.

It will be seen that Herbert Stannard deserves special mention, having carried off no fewer than six First Prizes.

Votes of thanks were accorded to the Hon. Mrs. Eliot Yorke, the Principal, and the Chairman, thus terminating the afternoon function.

Meanwhile the Entertainment Committee had made such arrangements as enabled the attentive audience to sip the cup that cheers, while commenting upon what had been and what was still to be. The spirited pianoforte duet by Miss Hack and Miss Pitt, and the solo arrangement of National Airs given by Miss Wenman, were very heartily received. Miss Crabbe's song and Miss Lawrence's efforts were most enthusiastically applauded, while Mr. Harvey added to his previous popularity by singing "Bobs," from the stage, in full uniform. Mr. Stannard afterwards sang, and Miss Slight displayed much artistic taste in a violin solo.

#### CRICKET PROSPECTS FOR 1901.

AS far as one can judge at this early stage, the Cricket Season, which will soon be commencing, will be one of the most successful that the Hartley College has ever had. The results of last year showed a great improvement on those of 1899. In the last named year, Mr. Spranger, of Spring Hill, was good enough to allow the Club the use of a field for practice and matches. The team did not, however, achieve any very striking successes, winning 5 matches, losing 8, and drawing 2. Last year, Mr. Spranger again allowed the Club the use of a practice pitch, which several enthusiastic members rolled into fairly good condition. With a considerably increased list of playing members, who numbered 23, the number of fixtures was increased to 21, all of which were played on our opponents' grounds. The number of Wednesday matches was curtailed owing to the difficulty which had been experienced in the previous year of raising a team for them. Although the class of Clubs played was better than that of the previous season, 9 matches were won, 8 lost, and 4 drawn. The great victory was that against the T.S. Mercury, a Club which the College has never defeated before, not even in the old days when they played on the Antelope. The wins against Winchester and Banister Court were also very creditable.

Before coming to the present season, mention should be made of the valuable services which F. Gould has rendered to the club. He has captained the team for the last two years with great success and has been most regular in attendance at practice and matches.

With respect to the coming season it is very satisfactory to know that the Club will have the use of a practice pitch on the County Ground, and this fact alone should cause a considerable improvement in the batting. It will also improve the standing of the College Club among the various Clubs in the neighbourhood, and it is hoped that next year we shall also be in a position to arrange a good number of matches on the County Ground.

That there is a good deal of vitality in the Club was shown on Tuesday evening, February 26th, when the Annual General Meeting was held. Professor Schröder, who kindly took the Chair, was unanimously elected President; H. R. Harding was elected Captain; H. F. Muir, Vice-Captain; and W. S. Jackson, Hon. Secretary. The Committee of 6, which is a thoroughly representative one, consists of D. R. Bennett, C. R. Brider, W. S. Fenwick, G. Jones, Geo. Page, and A. A. Van Santen. We also hope to have a good list of Vice-Presidents before May 1st.

Saturday Matches have been arranged with T.S. Mercury, Grammar School, Banister Court, Rushington Park, Weston Park, etc. It has also been decided to play Wednesday matches again. It is hoped that students will help to make these matches as great a success as the Saturday matches were last season.

The playing strength of the team shows signs of considerable improvement. The batting will be strengthened by the inclusion of H. F. Muir, of Grammar School and Deanery fame, and the bowling by the presence of our President, Professor Schröder, and let us hope by many others. And so taking everything into consideration, we may fairly look forward to a very pleasant and successful season.

W. S. J.

#### THE BOXING CLUB.

THE Boxing Club last year was fraught  
With aspirations great and high.  
Alas, for feeble human thought,  
And expectations doomed to die.

The noble art of self-defence  
Alone was not this Club's intent.  
It thought to spread a few months thence  
To people on gymnastics bent.

"To show this year that 'biz' is meant  
Let's an instructor get," we said;  
So straightway off to Eastleigh sent  
For Wetton, famed and talented.

That Wetton who throughout the shire  
Was known for deeds of valourous might;  
Who once when roused to righteous ire  
Had licked a score in open fight.

He came! Ah, yes! He came, he saw,  
 He conquered. We around him lay  
 Thick strewn as corpses on the floor.  
 Our spirits dead with wild dismay.

Just now when things were going well,  
 And dreams of glorious fights rose up,  
 The members' list refused to swell,  
 And from our lips the brimming cup

Was dashed. O, was it work, or play,  
 Or was it (hush!) a little fear,  
 That made men go another way  
 When Mister Wetton sojourned here?

About this time some funny men,  
 In spite of all that we could do,  
 Must start a club for gymnasts, when  
 Our numbers here were all too few.

There's just one thing we'd like to add,  
 Professor Schröder need not fret,  
 Unlike the boat or tennis clubs,  
 We've kept ourselves quite free from debt.

Th' attendance now has fallen low,  
 And soon we'll part to box no more.  
 To cricket, boating, we shall go,  
 Until the sultry summer's o'er,

When autumn comes, with falling light,  
 A ripping time we'll have, no doubt,  
 When Boxing Club and Gym. unite,  
 You bet there'll be a merry bout.

W. S. F.

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### GYMNASTIC CLUB.

THE organization of a Gymnastic Club is one of the many changes and innovations in which the present session has proved so fertile. In these days when so many discourse eloquently on culture, wax enthusiastic over the culture ideal and delight to apply the "culture test" in estimating the work both of individuals and of classes, it would indeed be unfortunate should the Hartley College fail to number among its many societies the one whose professed aim and interest is that of physical culture. The movement was set on foot during the first year, and rapidly gained supporters among the men students. It even evoked earnest enquiries from one of those whose interest in gymnastics has been wont to display itself rather in admiring applause than in active participation. Having secured the valuable co-operation of Mr. Piggott, meetings were held to discuss possibilities, ways and means, and initial difficulties. Among these last was the fact that a Boxing Club existed already. It was recognised that any unnecessary multiplication of societies

and division of interests would seriously militate against the success that best results from unity of purpose, and the concentration of enthusiasm, energy and financial support in one organization.

On November 30th, 1900, a meeting of those interested in Gymnastics was held, at which the constitution of the Club was determined, and the following Officers and Committee were appointed:—President, Mr. H. E. Piggott (who is also Hon. Instructor); Vice-President, Mr. Fenwick; Secretary, Mr. E. H. Alderson; Committee, Messrs. Chichester, Baldwin, Myland, Hughes, and Morgan (co-opted March 7th).

The practices began in the New Year, members meeting in the Lecture Hall on Saturday evenings.

It is the painful privilege of pioneers—perhaps particularly so of English pioneers—to labour under overwhelming difficulties, and to wage war against the most untoward circumstances. Our would-be gymnasts feel that their case is a startling illustration of this fact. They started without funds and without apparatus, and had but little prospect of obtaining these, except in so far as they could themselves become the source of supply. Nothing daunted, however, and remembering the old adage about self-help, they set themselves in earnest to overcome these obstacles to a certain extent by purchasing their own dumb-bells and Indian clubs, by authorizing the Secretary to provide inexpensive apparatus, and by contriving new or modifying old exercises so as to utilise the possibilities of the horizontal beam and balancing boards. But far from damping their ardour this merely increases their determination to take every opportunity of improving matters. They confidently anticipate that “Heaven” in the guise of some benevolent person will soon fulfil in a very liberal manner the proverbial promise referred to. Meanwhile several members are getting beyond the “awkward squad” stage, and show great promise of excelling in some one or more departments of physical culture.

E. H. A.

#### A REVIEW OF THE FOOTBALL SEASON.

THE club itself has been carried on under many disadvantages. First and foremost, a ground could not be secured. At present, grounds seem to be rather scarce in Southampton; but still, a College of the standing of ours ought to be able to boast of its own football field. Then the club has not been supported as it should have been. Why, it is difficult to say; but still, for the whole of the season the College has been represented by a team which is principally composed of normal students. There are many really good players in the College, and I feel confident that if all these would turn out, we should

have a team second to none in the district. With these two great disadvantages, it is not to be wondered at, that the season has not been as successful from a playing point of view as one would have anticipated. Still our best thanks must be given to those who have given their help to our industrious and energetic secretary, Mr. Kiddle, to Messrs. Muir, Lawson and Watson, and to the normal department as a whole.

Now for a short description of the matches in which we have taken part. We first met Handel College on the Polygon ground, and after a somewhat poor game, retired defeated by two goals to none. As this was our first engagement, and almost the only time our fellows had played together, the result could not be said to be a bad one. On the following Saturday, Handel College was again encountered, and on this occasion we gained the victory by four goals to two. Of course, having tasted the sweets of victory, we rather fancied ourselves against Woolston College; but unfortunately, our opponents had ideas of their own on the subject, and took the liberty of getting eight goals, while we could only muster three. Perhaps the fact that there was an "At Home" in the evening, had an effect on our players, who in this match gave a most disappointing exhibition. Thinking, no doubt, that their presence would inspire us to brave deeds, many of the lady students were present at the next engagement with Banister Court, but we again succumbed by two goals to nil. We now journeyed to Totton, and returned with the old sad look, which betokened defeat, on our faces. The score was only 2—1 against us, but our play had so much improved that we expected great things when we met the Grammar School. Our hopes were realised, and we succeeded in making a lucky draw. We next travelled to Winchester, and effected another draw with Northgate School, after a terrible combat in which the referee had all the worst of the argument. This concluded our programme before we wandered homewards for the Christmas holidays. No doubt many resolves were made during that happy period; and on our return we vowed to win, and so cover ourselves with glory. Therefore under the command of our indomitable sub-captain, we travelled to Eastleigh, and showed the youths of that neighbourhood how to shoot goals, of which five accrued to us. Banister Court met with a like fate a week later, and now we seemed to have reached the zenith of our fame. Our next encounter with the Grammar School ended in a draw—three goals each. We now come to what is the best match of our season, and one in which we were most anxious to excel. This was against Winchester Training College at the Cathedral City. Our opponents who have an unbeaten record, were rather too strong for us, and we were defeated by six goals to two. The return with Eastleigh was then played, another draw resulting.

No mistake was made with Celtic Wednesday, who were overwhelmed by four goals to nil.

This brings to a close the description of our matches; but I would say a word about the prospects for next season. It is essential that we should have a ground, and until we get one, we shall be much handicapped. With this and with better support, there is no reason why we should not have a team worthy of the College it will represent.

E.B.

#### NORMALS v. WESTERN DISTRICT STAFF.

Cordial relations have always existed between the Normal Students and the staff of the Western District School, and in order to cement these relations, by the kindness of Mr. Chapple and Mr. Hollis, a football match was arranged. Unfortunately Shelley, our custodian, was unable to assist us. Our representatives, with a band of enthusiastic supporters, arrived at the scene of action in good time, and took the field in a regular downpour of rain. We lost the toss, and for the first portion of the game had to face the wind and slope. Notwithstanding this we were the first to attack, but were singularly weak in front of goal. A break away by our opponents caused us a moment's anxiety, but Hoare relieved the situation, and again placed us in a favourable position. The rain and the wind were all against good football, and in consequence many promising movements came to nothing. However, at last Mr. Piggott put in a good shot, which the full back in trying to save put through his own goal. Cross was now conspicuous with good head work, and as a result of his endeavours Morgan got possession, and beating several opponents the latter again planted the ball in the net. From now until the interval our opponents had slightly the best of matters, but no more scoring was done. On the re-start Mr. Jackson and Fletcher were to the fore, but their efforts were unsuccessful. A hot attack ended in Morgan once more scoring, while a few minutes later the same player further increased our lead. Alderson had been placidly admiring his own virtues in goal, but he now distinguished himself by a couple of brilliant saves. A good bit of work by Jones enabled one of our forwards to place the ball in a neighbouring greenhouse, whence it was extricated only after a great deal of trouble. Myland now kicked to Evans, and the latter put in a fine shot. Nice passing by the home forwards was now witnessed, but good defence prevailed, and we retired winners by five goals to nil.

Whilst congratulating ourselves on our win, we must not forget to express our admiration of the way in which our opponents played, and of the spirit in which the match was conducted. To Mr. Muir, too, our thanks are due for taking charge of the game.

E.B.

## ENGINEERS v NORMALS.

A very interesting match was played by the above teams on the Spring Hill ground on Wednesday, March 13th. This fixture caused a great deal of excitement, and an enormous crowd collected. The teams lined out as follows:—

ENGINEERS.—Fielder, goal; Grapes and Harris, backs; Russell, Mr. Lustgarten, Bennett, half-backs; Ings, Watson, Dalley, Shearing, Castle, forwards.

NORMALS.—Alderson, goal; Cross and Pitman, backs; Jones, Mr. Piggott and Gordon, half-backs; Kiddle, Mr. Jackson, Morgan, Howells, Baldwin, Evans, forwards. Referee, Professor Schröder. Linesman, Messrs. Clark and Tucker.

Morgan won the toss, and elected to play against a slight north-easterly breeze. Amid great applause, Dalley started the sphere a-rolling. Messrs. Jackson and Lustgarten showed great rivalry. Morgan, after cleverly tricking Harris, sent in a soft shot, which the goalkeeper allowed to get past. Thus the Normals scored the first goal. The play was very fast throughout, and half-time came with the score standing at Normals 2, Engineers 1. After a short interval the referee summoned the teams to re-start. The Normals continually pressed and added two goals in the second half. At the referee's final solo, the score stood at 4 to 1 in favour of the Normals. This score, however, does not indicate the true character of the game, as the Engineers' luck was against them in scoring. It may be interesting to know that this is the first appearance this season of the Engineers, most of whom are veteran athletes, but, not having played for two years or more, and never having played together before, their combination was very weak.

CRANK-PIN.

## FOOTBALL CHARACTERS.

MR. PIGGOTT.—Plays centre-half or right-half, and in either position distinguishes himself; always on the ball, and uses his weight; feeds the forwards well, and offers a stubborn defence.

MR. JACKSON.—Will become a good outside-right; has good speed, but lacks centring power.

HOARE.—Right full-back, a position which he maintains against all comers; a resourceful back and a splendid kick; safe as a rock, but inclined to be rather vigorous.

MORGAN.—He is a speedy forward, with good dribbling powers; feeds his wing men well, and is a good shot; has scored 14 goals for the College team this season.

BALDWIN.—Creditable both as a back and forward.

MUIR.—Plays centre or inside-right; a splendid forward, exhibiting great resource and fine dribbling powers.

WATSON.—Plays inside-right; has plenty of dash and dribbles well, and is a terrific shot.



LAWSON.—He has a rare amount of dash, his centring being especially fine.

D. B. EVANS.—He is a speedy outside-left, but rather weak in centring, will improve with practice; a splendid corner kick.

A. KIDDLE.—Plays forward or right-half, and acts as secretary to the team.

T. PERSSE.—Has the making of a good forward, but is rather slow in his movements.

GEORGE JONES.—Fills the position of right or left-half, but prefers the former; though light is extremely plucky and energetic, and sticks to the outside forward like a leech.

LEO V. GORDON.—Shows signs of becoming a most useful half.

FLETCHER.—Plays centre-half or inside left, and has distinguished himself in the former position; shoots wildly, but gets through a lot of work. He is inclined to infringe rules.

F. L. CROSS.—The captain of the team is a conspicuous figure on the football field; can play left-back or left-half with credit. He is a fine kick, tackles fearlessly, and makes no mistakes in clearing when his goal is in danger. Cross and Hoare understand each other perfectly, and are a fine pair of backs.

SMITH (Vice-Captain).—Plays inside left; exhibits marvellous dribbling powers, and is a good shot, but passes weakly, and does a lot of ineffective work.

SHELLEY.—This is his first season as goalkeeper, and he fills the position with credit. His *forte* lies in dealing with high shots, and rarely does he allow one to beat him.



## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

INCOGNITO.—Our critic considers that before succeeding as a writer of verse you must make a further study of rhyme and rhythm in poetry. Having done this, "try again."

H.C.—Subscribers should give their orders as far as possible to those firms that advertise in our columns.

C.D.—We regret that your contribution, which would have been very acceptable, was received too late for publication.

COUPON.—No, there is no intention at present of awarding prizes to those readers who can present the most receipts for copies of the Magazine which they may have purchased. At the same time we hope that this will not deter you from buying several to present to your friends, who will doubtless be glad to have some record of the progress of the College, and also of your own success at the examinations of last year.

LATHE.—There is no Engineering Degree at London University, but the University is being re-organised, and Engineering is to be a recognised subject in the future. It is expected that particulars of the scheme and examination regulations will be published shortly. We therefore advise you to lose no time in getting through Matriculation, if you wish to take a Degree in Engineering.

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